# Lesson 1

Big Data I.S.P.M.

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/solutions/big-data/>

Big data: Massive amount of data which cannot be stored, processed and analyzed using the traditional ways.

Big data 5 V’s: **Volume, Veracity, Value, Velocity, Variety**

Advanced analytics on big data:

622

522

422

322

222

1

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Tool** | | **Ingest** | **Store** | **Prep & Train** | **Model & Serve** |
| Icon  Description automatically generated | **Azure Data Factory** | ✓ |  |  |  |
|  | **Azure Synapse Analytics**  **(Azure SQL DW)** | ✓ |  |  | ✓ |
| Logo, icon  Description automatically generated | **Azure Stream Analytics** | ✓ |  | ✓ |  |
| Icon  Description automatically generated | **Azure Files** |  | ✓ |  |  |
| Icon  Description automatically generated | **Azure Queue** |  | ✓ |  |  |
| Icon  Description automatically generated | **Azure Data Lake Storage Gen 2**  (Non-relational data store) |  | ✓ |  |  |
| **A picture containing icon  Description automatically generated** | **CosmosDB**  (Non-relational data store) |  | ✓ |  | ✓ |
| Icon  Description automatically generated | **Azure Blob (WASB)**  (Non-relational data store) |  | ✓ |  |  |
| Logo  Description automatically generated | **Azure HDInsight**  **(Hadoop for azure)** |  |  | ✓ |  |
| **Icon  Description automatically generated** | **Azure Data Lake Analytics** |  |  | ✓ |  |
| **Icon  Description automatically generated** | **Azure Databricks**  **(python, Scala, Spark SQL, Spark R, Spark Structured Streaming)** |  |  | ✓ |  |
| **Icon  Description automatically generated** | **Power BI** |  |  |  | ✓ |

# Lesson 2

Data types & Storage

**Structured data**

- Structure is defined at design time.

- Data structure is designed in the form of tables.

**Semi-structured data.**

- Non-relational or NoSQL data (won’t fit neatly into tables, rows, and columns) – Uses tags or keys that organize and provide a hierarchy for the data

**Nonstructured data**

- Examples of nonstructured data include binary, audio, and image files

- The data structure is defined only when the data is read.

- Nonrelational systems can also support semistructured data such as JSON file formats.

- The schema of unstructured data is typically defined at query time. This means that data can be loaded onto a data platform in its native format.

Implement Relational Data Stores

The open-source world offers four types of NoSQL databases:

1. Key-value store: Stores key-value pairs of data in a table structure.
2. Document database: Stores documents that are tagged with metadata to aid document searches.
3. Graph database: Finds relationships between data points by using a structure that's composed of vertices and edges.
4. Column database: Stores data based on columns rather than rows. Columns can be defined at the query's runtime, allowing flexibility in the data that's returned performantly.

# Lesson 3

Data Storage

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/learn/modules/intro-to-data-in-azure/3-how-azure-storage-meets-your-business-storage-needs>

[Azure] Four Storage options:

**Azure Blob (WASB):** A scalable object store for text and binary data

This is a data store that will store but not query data, your cheapest option is to set up a storage account as a Blob store.

Blob storage works well with images and unstructured data

Flexible pricing options (cold vs hot storage)

Icon

Description automatically generated

Icon

Description automatically generated

**Azure Files:** Managed file shares for cloud or on-premises deployments. Accessible via the industry standard Server Message Block (SMB) protocol

Icon

Description automatically generated

**Azure Queue:** Azure Queue storage is a service for storing large numbers of messages that can be accessed from anywhere in the world.

Azure Table: A NoSQL store for no-schema storage of structured data

Diagram, icon

Description automatically generated

Azure Storage Tables is aimed at high capacity on a single region (optional secondary read only region but no failover), indexing by PK/RK and storage optimized pricing;

Azure Cosmos DB is a globally distributed database service.

**high throughput** (single-digit millisecond latency),

**global distribution** (multiple failover), SLA-backed predictive performance with automatic indexing of each attribute/property and a pricing model focused on throughput.

**A picture containing icon

Description automatically generated**

Implement non-relational data stores:

- Azure Data Lake v2

- WASB (Blob storage)

- CosmosDB

[GE] A company plans to use Azure Storage for file storage purposes. Compliance rules require: - A single storage account to store all operations including reads, writes and deletes

- Retention of an on-premises copy of historical operations

- You need to configure the storage account.

Which two actions should you perform?

**A. Configure the storage account to log read, write and delete operations for service type Blob**

**B. Use the AzCopy tool to download log data from $logs/blob**

C. Configure the storage account to log read, write and delete operations for service-type table

D. Use the storage client to download log data from $logs/table

E. Configure the storage account to log read, write and delete operations for service type queue

Storage Logging logs request data in a set of blobs in a blob container named $logs in your storage account. You can also use the Azure Storage team provided command-line Azure Copy Tool (AzCopy) to download your log data.

[GE] You are developing a data engineering solution for a company. The solution will store a large set of key-value pair data by using Microsoft Azure Cosmos DB. The solution has the following requirements:

* Data must be partitioned into multiple containers.
* Data containers must be configured separately.
* Data must be accessible from applications hosted around the world.
* The solution must minimize latency.

Answer: Provision an Azure Cosmos DB account with the Azure Table API. Enable multi-region writes.

*NOT geo-redundancy*

[GE] You plan to implement an Azure Cosmos DB database that will write 100,000 JSON every 24 hours. The database will be replicated to three regions. Only one region will be writable. You need to select a consistency level for the database to meet the following requirements:

- Guarantee monotonic reads and writes within a session.

- Provide the fastest throughput.

- Provide the lowest latency. Which consistency level should you select?

A. Strong

B. Bounded Staleness

C. Eventual

**D. Session**

E. Consistent Prefix

[GE] A company plans to use Azure SQL Database to support a mission-critical application. The application must be highly available without performance degradation during maintenance windows. You need to implement the solution. Which three technologies should you implement?

**A. Premium service tier**

B. Virtual machine Scale Sets

C. Basic service tier

D. SQL Data Sync

**E. Always On availability groups**

**F. Zone-redundant configuration**

Premium/business critical service tier model that is based on a cluster of database engine processes. This architectural model relies on a fact that there is always a quorum of available database engine nodes and has minimal performance impact on your workload even during maintenance activities.

E: In the premium model, Azure SQL database integrates compute and storage on the single node. High availability in this architectural model is achieved by replication of compute (SQL Server Database Engine process) and storage (locally attached SSD) deployed in 4-node cluster, using technology similar to SQL Server Always On Availability Groups.

F: Zone redundant configuration. By default, the quorum-set replicas for the local storage configurations are created in the same datacenter. With the introduction of Azure Availability Zones, you have the ability to place the different replicas in the quorum-sets to different availability zones in the same region. To eliminate a single point of failure, the control ring is also duplicated across multiple zones as three gateway rings (GW).

# Lesson 4

SQL

Azure SQL

Database elastic pools are a simple, cost-effective solution for managing and scaling multiple databases that have varying and unpredictable usage demands. The databases in an elastic pool are on a single server and share a set number of resources at a set price.

SQL on-premises

Data Sync is based around the concept of a sync group. A sync group is a group of databases that you want to synchronize.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Data sync tool | description | Disadvantages |
| transactional replication - | Transactional replication typically starts with a snapshot of the publication database objects and data. As soon as the initial snapshot is taken, subsequent data changes and schema modifications made at the Publisher are usually delivered to the Subscriber as they occur (in near real time). | Cannot publish from Azure SQL Database to on-prem |
| Data Migration Assistant (DMA) | synchronize data unidirectionally to from on-prem to Azure SQL Database |  |
| Azure SQL Data Sync | synchronize data between Azure SQL Database and any other SQL endpoints unidirectionally or bidirectionally. It enables hybrid SQL deployment and allows local data access from both Azure and on-premises application | High performance impact |
| backup and restore | Not a great method for sync |  |
| SQL Server Agent job | Not a great method for sync |  |

Storage can be configured between 5 GB and 4 TB with 1 GB increments. Storage is priced at GB/month.

[GE] A company is designing a hybrid solution to synchronize data and on-premises Microsoft SQL Server database to Azure SQL Database. You must perform an assessment of databases to determine whether data will move without compatibility issues. You need to perform the assessment. Which tool should you use?

A. SQL Server Migration Assistant (SSMA)

B. Microsoft Assessment and Planning Toolkit

C. SQL Vulnerability Assessment (VA)

D. Azure SQL Data Sync

**E. Data Migration Assistant (DMA)**

[GE] A company manages several on-premises Microsoft SQL Server databases. You need to migrate the databases to Microsoft Azure by using a backup process of Microsoft SQL Server. Which data technology should you use?

A. Azure SQL Database single database

B. Azure SQL Data Warehouse

C. Azure Cosmos DB

**D. Azure SQL Database Managed Instance**

[GE] You are a data architect. The data engineering team needs to configure a synchronization of data between an on-premises Microsoft SQL Server database to AzureSQL Database. Ad-hoc and reporting queries are being overutilized the on-premises production instance. The synchronization process must:

- Perform an initial data synchronization to Azure SQL Database with minimal downtime

- Perform bi-directional data synchronization after initial synchronization

You need to implement this synchronization solution. Which synchronization method should you use?

A. transactional replication

B. Data Migration Assistant (DMA)

C. backup and restore

D. SQL Server Agent job

**E. Azure SQL Data Sync**

[GE] A company uses Azure SQL Database to store sales transaction data. Field sales employees need an offline copy of the database that includes last year’s sales on their laptops when there is no internet connection available. You need to create the offline export copy. Which three options can you use?

**B. Export to a BACPAC file by using SQL Server Management Studio. Save the file to an Azure storage account**

**C. Export to a BACPAC file by using the Azure portal**

**E. Export to a BACPAC file by using the SqlPackage utility**

*The lesson here is do not attempt backups with any shell/cmd environments!*

[GE] A company has a SaaS solution that uses Azure SQL Database with elastic pools. The solution will have a dedicated database for each customer organization. Customer organizations have peak usage at different periods during the year. Which two factors affect your costs when sizing the Azure SQL Database elastic pools? Each correct answer presents a complete solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**A. maximum data size**

B. number of databases

**C. eDTUs consumption**

D. number of read operations

E. number of transactions

[GE] A company has a SaaS solution that uses Azure SQL Database with elastic pools. The solution contains a dedicated database for each customer organization. Customer organizations have peak usage at different periods during the year. You need to implement the Azure SQL Database elastic pool to minimize cost. Which option or options should you configure?

A. Number of transactions only

B. eDTUs per database only

C. Number of databases only

D. CPU usage only

**E. eDTUs and max data size**

[GE] You have a container named Sales in an Azure Cosmos DB database. Sales has 120 GB of data. Each entry in Sales has the following structure. The partition key is set to the OrderId attribute. Users report that when they perform queries that retrieve data by ProductName, the queries take longer than expected to complete. You need to reduce the amount of time it takes to execute the problematic queries. Solution: You increase the Request Units (RUs) for the database. Does this meet the goal?

**Yes. To scale the provisioned throughput for your application, you can increase or decrease the number of RUs at any time**

[GE] You have a container named Sales in an Azure Cosmos DB database. Sales has 120 GB of data. Each entry in Sales has the following structure. The partition key is set to the OrderId attribute. Users report that when they perform queries that retrieve data by ProductName, the queries take longer than expected to complete. You need to reduce the amount of time it takes to execute the problematic queries. Solution: You create a lookup collection that uses ProductName as a partition key. Does this meet the goal?

**No. One option is to have a lookup collection ﬁProductNameﬂ for the mapping of ﬁProductNameﬂ to ﬁOrderIdﬂ**

[GE] You plan to use Microsoft Azure SQL Database instances with strict user access control. A user object must:

* Move with the database if it is run elsewhere
* Be able to create additional users

You need to create the user object with correct permissions. Which two Transact-SQL commands should you run?

A. ALTER LOGIN Mary WITH PASSWORD = 'strong\_password';

B. CREATE LOGIN Mary WITH PASSWORD = 'strong\_password';

**C. ALTER ROLE db\_owner ADD MEMBER Mary;**

**D. CREATE USER Mary WITH PASSWORD = 'strong\_password'**;

E. GRANT ALTER ANY USER TO Mary;

[GE] You have an Azure data solution that contains an Azure SQL data warehouse named DW1. Several users execute adhoc queries to DW1 concurrently. You regularly perform automated data loads to DW1. You need to ensure that the automated data loads have enough memory available to complete quickly and successfully when the adhoc queries run. What should you do?

A. Hash distribute the large fact tables in DW1 before performing the automated data loads.

**B. Assign a larger resource class to the automated data load queries.**

C. Create sampled statistics for every column in each table of DW1.

D. Assign a smaller resource class to the automated data load queries.

To ensure the loading user has enough memory to achieve maximum compression rates, use loading users that are a member of a medium or large resource class.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-data-warehouse/guidance-for-loading-data>

[GE] You have an Azure Storage account that contains 100 GB of files. The files contain text and numerical values. 75% of the rows contain description data that has an average length of 1.1 MB. You plan to copy the data from the storage account to an Azure SQL data warehouse. You need to prepare the files to ensure that the data copies quickly. Solution: You modify the files to ensure that each row is more than 1 MB. Does this meet the goal?

**No. Instead modify the files to ensure that each row is less than 1 MB**

[GE] You have an Azure Storage account that contains 100 GB of files. The files contain text and numerical values. 75% of the rows contain description data that has an

average length of 1.1 MB. You plan to copy the data from the storage account to an Azure SQL data warehouse. You need to prepare the files to ensure that the data copies quickly. Solution: You copy the files to a table that has a columnstore index. Does this meet the goal?

**No. Instead modify the files to ensure that each row is less than 1 MB**

[GE] You develop a data ingestion process that will import data to a Microsoft Azure SQL Data Warehouse. The data to be ingested resides in parquet files stored in an Azure Data Lake Gen 2 storage account. You need to load the data from the Azure Data Lake Gen 2 storage account into the Azure SQL Data Warehouse.

Solution:

1. Create an external data source pointing to the Azure storage account

2. Create an external file format and external table using the external data source

3. Load the data using the INSERT–SELECT statement. Does the solution meet the goal?

**No. You load the data using the CREATE TABLE AS SELECT statement**

**Lesson 5**

Cosmos DB

Distributed databases that rely on replication for high availability, low latency, or both, must make a fundamental tradeoff between the read consistency, availability, latency, and throughput as defined by the [PACLC theorem](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/PACELC_theorem).

Table

Description automatically generated

The consistency levels are region-agnostic and are guaranteed for all operations regardless of the region from which the reads and writes are served.

[GE] You plan to implement an Azure Cosmos DB database that will write 100,000 JSON every 24 hours. The database will be replicated to three regions. Only one region will be writable. You need to select a consistency level for the database to meet the following requirements:

- Guarantee monotonic reads and writes within a session.

- Provide the fastest throughput.

- Provide the lowest latency. Which consistency level should you select?

A. Strong

B. Bounded Staleness

C. Eventual

**D. Session**

E. Consistent Prefix

Session: Within a single client session reads are guaranteed to honor the consistent-prefix (assuming a single ﬁwriterﬂ session), monotonic reads, monotonic writes, read-your-writes, and write-follows-reads guarantees. Clients outside of the session performing writes will see eventual consistency

**Lesson 5**

Units

**DTU** stands for Database Transaction Unit. DTUs give you a way to compare database performance across the service tiers offered by Azure. DTUs roughly measure performance as a combination of CPU, Memory, Reads, and Writes. When provisioning compute for elastic pools, the acronym eDTU may be used to refer to DTUs that are part of an elastic pool.

**RU** stands for Request Unit. The cost of all database operations is normalized by Azure Cosmos DB and is expressed by Request Units (or RUs, for short). You can think of RUs per second as the currency for throughput. RUs per second is a rate-based currency. It abstracts the system resources such as CPU, IOPS, and memory that are required to perform the database operations supported by Azure Cosmos DB

**SU** Stands for Streaming Units. These the computing resources that are allocated to execute a Stream Analytics job. The higher the number of SUs, the more CPU and memory resources are allocated for your job.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/bs-cyrl-ba/azure/stream-analytics/stream-analytics-monitoring>

**DIU** stands for Data Integration Unit (DIU) is a measure that represents the power of a single unit in Azure Data Factory. Power is a combination of CPU, memory, and network resource allocation. DIU only applies to [Azure integration runtime](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-factory/concepts-integration-runtime#azure-integration-runtime). DIU does not apply to [self-hosted integration runtime](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-factory/concepts-integration-runtime#self-hosted-integration-runtime).

# Lesson 6

Storage Redundancy

[Azure] Storage Redundancy

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Abbr** | **Name** | **Description** |
| LRS | Locally Redundant Storage | Replicates your data three times within a single data center |
| ZRS | Zone-Redundant Storage | Replicates your data across three storage clusters in a single region. |
| GRS | Geo-Redundant Storage | Replicates your data to a secondary region. Can withstand regional outage. |
| RA-GRS | Read-Access Geo Redundant Storage | Provides read-only access to the data in the secondary location, in addition to GRS. |
| GZRS | Geo-Zone-Redundant Storage | Replicates data across three Azure Availability Zones in two regions. |
| RA-GZRS | Read-Access Geo Zone Redundant Storage | Provides read-only access to the data in the secondary location, in addition to GZRS. |

[Azure] Storage Redundancy

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Abbr** | LRS | ZRS | GRS | GZRS |
| Node Unavailability (within a DC) | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| DC outage |  | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Region Outage |  |  | Yes | Yes |
| Read-Access in event of a Region Outage |  |  | RA-GRS | RA-GZRS |
| Durability over a given year | 11 9’s | 12 9’s | 16 9’s | 16 9’s |

# Lesson 7

Data Platforms

[Azure] Azure Cosmos DB is a globally distributed, multi-model database. You can deploy it by using several API models:

SQL API MongoDB API Cassandra API Gremlin API Table API

Because of the multi-model architecture of Azure Cosmos DB, you benefit from each model's inherent capabilities. For example, you can use MongoDB for semi-structured data, Cassandra for wide columns, or Gremlin for graph databases. Because of the multi-model architecture of Azure Cosmos DB, you benefit from each model's inherent capabilities. For example, you can use MongoDB for semi-structured data, Cassandra for wide columns, or Gremlin for graph databases.

[Azure] Azure SQL Database

**Use T-SQL to query the contents of a SQL Database.**

*Remember this is Azure SQL Database PaaS not an instance installed within Azure virtual machine*

Use SQL Database when you need to scale up and scale down OLTP systems on demand. SQL Database is a good solution when your organization wants to take advantage of Azure security and availability features

Data Services

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/learn/modules/survey-the-azure-data-platform/10-azure-other-data-platform-services>

Logo, company name

Description automatically generated

[Azure] Databricks

Serverless platform that's optimized for Azure. One-click setup

Streamlined workflows

Interactive workspace + fully managed Spark clusters for Spark-based applications.

In Databricks notebooks you'll use familiar programming tools such as R, Python, Scala, and SQL

Icon

Description automatically generated

[Azure] Data Factory

**Organize raw data into meaningful data stores and data lakes**

Orchestrates the movement of data between various data stores.

Cloud-integration service.

Streamlined workflows

processes and transforms data by using compute services such as Azure HDInsight, Hadoop, Spark, and Azure Machine Learning

Graphical user interface, application, Teams

Description automatically generated

[Azure] Data Catalog

**Discover, understand, and consume data sources**

Is a fully managed cloud service

Is the best choice to store documentation about a data source

# Lesson 8

The Data Engineering Process

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/learn/modules/data-engineering-processes/3-data-engineering-practices>

**ETL**

[Azure] Azure Data Factory v2



**ELT**

[Azure] Azure Data Factory v2

[Azure] Azure Synapse

[Azure] HDInsight with Hive

[Azure] Oozie on HDInsight

SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS)



**Extract**

During the extraction process, data engineers define the data and its source:

[1] Define the data source: Identify source details such as the resource group, subscription, and identity information such as a key or secret.

[2] Define the data: Identify the data to be extracted. Define data by using a database query, a set of files, or an Azure Blob storage name for blob storage.

**Transform**

[3] Define the data transformation: Data transformation operations can include splitting, combining, deriving, adding, removing, or pivoting columns. Map fields between the data source and the data destination. You might also need to aggregate or merge data.

**Load**

[4] Define the destination: During a load, many Azure destinations can accept data formatted as a JavaScript Object Notation (JSON), file, or blob. You might need to write code to interact with application APIs.

Azure Data Factory offers built-in support for Azure Functions. You'll also find support for many programming languages, including Node.js, .NET, Python, and Java. Although Extensible Markup Language (XML) was common in the past, most systems have migrated to JSON because of its flexibility as a semistructured data type.

[5] Start the job: Test the ETL job in a development or test environment. Then migrate the job to a production environment to load the production system.

[6] Monitor the job: ETL operations can involve many complex processes. Set up a proactive and reactive monitoring system to provide information when things go wrong. Set up logging according to the technology that will use it.

# Lesson 9

INGESTION: Data Ingestion

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/learn/modules/explore-data-ingestion-azure/2-describe-common-practices-for-data-loading>

Data ingestion is the first part of any data warehousing solution. It is arguably the most important part. In a big data system, data ingestion has to be fast enough to capture the large quantities data that may be heading your way, and have enough compute power to process this data in a timely manner.

Ways to ingest data:

**Azure Data Factory v2** [Azure] **ELT + ETL**



**PolyBase** [Azure]

*Azure SQL Database does not support PolyBase*

**SQL Server Integration Services ELT + ETL**

Logo

Description automatically generated

**Icon

Description automatically generated**

**Azure Databricks** [Azure]



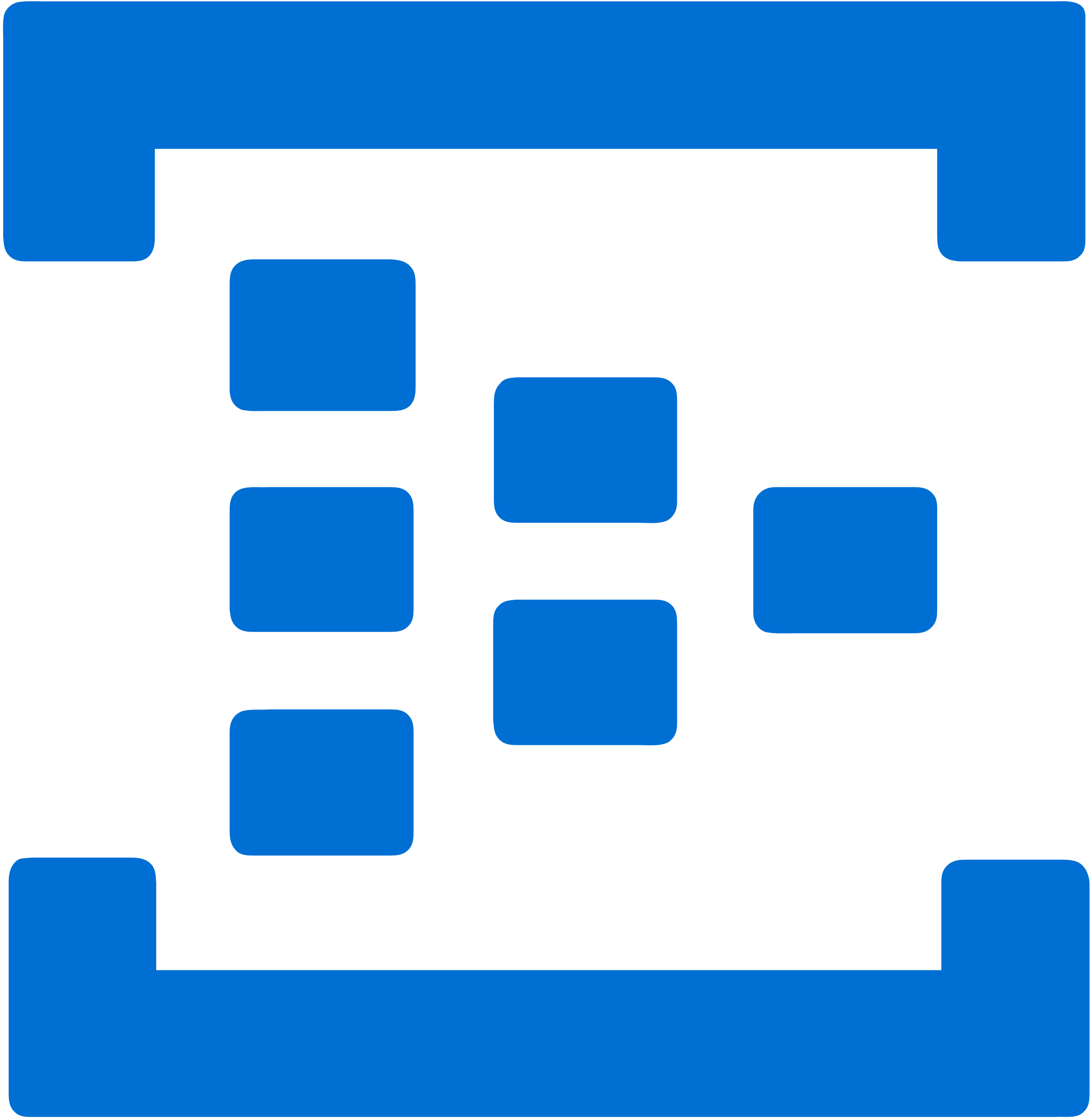
**Azure Synapse Analytics** [Azure]

Icon

Description automatically generated

**IoT Hub** [Azure]

Communication: device -> cloud & cloud -> device



**Event Hub** [Azure]

# Lesson 10

INGESTION: Azure Data Factory

Icon

Description automatically generated**Azure Data Factory v2** [Azure] **ELT + ETL**

Data Factory contains a series of interconnected systems that provide a complete end-to-end platform for data engineers.

As it ingests the data, Data Factory can clean, transform, and restructure the data, before loading it into a repository such as a data warehouse. Once the data is in the data warehouse, you can analyze it.

Data Factory provides an orchestration engine. Orchestration is the process of directing and controlling other services, and connecting them together, to allow data to flow between them

Diagram

Description automatically generated

**PolyBase** [Azure]

*Azure SQL Database does not support PolyBase*

Feature of SQL Server and Azure Synapse Analytics

Enables you to run Transact-SQL queries that read data from external data sources (makes these sources appear like SQL tables).

Data Factory can directly invoke PolyBase on your behalf if your data is in a PolyBase-compatible data store.

Logo

Description automatically generated**SQL Server Integration Services ELT + ETL**

*SSIS is an on-premises utility.*

use SSIS to solve complex business problems by copying or downloading files, loading data warehouses, cleaning and mining data, and managing SQL database objects and data. SSIS is part of Microsoft SQL Server.

How to ingest data from Azure SQL database into ADLS gen 2 using Data Factory:

2

Pre-requisite: ADLS gen 2

(should have the following configured)

Storage account + + +

Images adlsfactory adlsserver

A picture containing icon

Description automatically generatedIcon

Description automatically generatedIcon

Description automatically generated

NB: remember to toggle firewall rules in [Azure] SQL server

“Allow Azure services and resources to access this server”

Graphical user interface, text, application, chat or text message

Description automatically generated

A picture containing icon

Description automatically generated

[1] Add new linked services:

Manage > Linked Services > New> Azure SQL Database

-- test connection

Manage > Linked Services > New> Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2

-- test connection

Icon

Description automatically generated

Images

Author and Monitor Data Factory [Azure]

*NB: This can have issues. Try using incognito mode in your browser*

[2] Add datasets

*You should have a table already created in your db*

-- Add new dataset

Author > Azure SQL Database

-- Add new dataset

Author > Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2

Icon

Description automatically generated

[3] Create data Pipeline

-- Create “copy data” activity

-- Map between source and destination

-- Trigger pipeline

[GE] You have an Azure Storage account and an Azure SQL data warehouse in the UK South region. You need to copy blob data from the storage account to the data warehouse by using Azure Data Factory. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Ensure that the data always remains in the UK South region.

- Minimize administrative effort. Which type of integration runtime should you use?

**A. Azure integration runtime**

B. Self-hosted integration runtime

C. Azure-SSIS integration runtime

*Self-hosted integration runtime is to be used On-premises.*

[GE] You develop data engineering solutions for a company. You must integrate the company’s on-premises Microsoft SQL Server data with Microsoft Azure SQL Database. Data must be transformed incrementally. You need to implement the data integration solution. Which tool should you use to configure a pipeline to copy data?

A. Use the Copy Data tool with Blob storage linked service as the source

B. Use Azure PowerShell with SQL Server linked service as a source

**C. Use Azure Data Factory UI with Blob storage linked service as a source**

D. Use the .NET Data Factory API with Blob storage linked service as the source

The Integration Runtime is a customer managed data integration infrastructure used by Azure Data Factory to provide data integration capabilities across different network environments. A linked service defines the information needed for Azure Data Factory to connect to a data resource. We have three resources in this scenario for which linked services are needed:

On-premises SQL Server, Azure Blob Storage, Azure SQL database. A pipeline is a logical grouping of Activities, each of which defines the actions to perform on the data contained in Datasets. Linked services are used to define the information needed for Data Factory to connect to the data resources

[GE] You are monitoring the Data Factory pipeline that runs from Cosmos DB to SQL Database for Race Central. You discover that the job takes 45 minutes to run. What should you do to improve the performance of the job?

A. Decrease parallelism for the copy activities.

**B. Increase that data integration units.**

C. Configure the copy activities to use staged copy.

D. Configure the copy activities to perform compression.

Performance tuning tips and optimization features. In some cases, when you run a copy activity in Azure Data Factory, you see a "Performance tuning tips" message on top of the copy activity monitoring, as shown in the following example. The message tells you the bottleneck that was identified for the given copy run. It also guides you on what to change to boost copy throughput. The performance tuning tips currently provide suggestions like:

- Use PolyBase when you copy data into Azure SQL Data Warehouse.

- Increase Azure Cosmos DB Request Units or Azure SQL Database DTUs (Database Throughput Units) when the resource on the data store side is the

bottleneck.

Remove the unnecessary staged copy.

Exam Prep:

Azure Data Factory

1. Understand the difference between all the available Integration runtime. Pay special attention to the self-hosted integration runtime.
2. Azure Data Factory Copy Activity: Find out schema mapping ways between source & sink. hands-on

# Lesson 10

INGESTION: Azure Synapse Analytics

**Azure Synapse Analytics** [Azure]

Azure Synapse Analytics is generalized analytics service. You can use it to read data from many sources, process this data, generate various analyses and models, and save the results. Azure Synapse Analytics uses a clustered architecture.

You can select between two technologies to process data:

* Transact-SQL
* Spark (same open-source technology used to power databricks)

**Synapse as a massively parallel processing database**

How to load data into Synapse Analytics: houseprices.csv

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/learn/modules/explore-data-ingestion-azure/3-load-data>



1] Create Storage Account

*We use a storage account because ADLS is built on top of blob storage WASB*

storagedata

[2] Add File Share

housingdata

-- Upload csv file

houseprices.csv

[3] Create Synapse workspace Account

synapsews

-- Create Storage Account

synapsews-store

-- Add File Share

synapsews-data

[+] Create new SQL pool

synapsews-pool

Launch Synapse Studio

[+] Create new table

Housingdata

-- Publish table

Create new linked service (Source)

Create “Copy data” pipeline

(Destination)

[2] Create new Data Factory

synapsews-datafactory



*\*File share is like a replacement for a file server*

PREP & TRAIN: Azure Synapse Analytics

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/synapse-analytics/sql-data-warehouse/cheat-sheet>

Best Practice for building Azure Synapse Analytics Solutions **M.D.I.P.I**:

Diagram

Description automatically generated

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Design** | **Recommendation** |
| Distribution | Round Robin |
| Indexing | Heap |
| Partition | None |
| Resource Class | largerc or xlargerc |

**Data migration**

First, load your data into Azure Data Lake Storage or Azure Blob Storage. Next, use the COPY statement (preview) to load your data into staging tables. Use the following configuration:

**Distributed or replicated tables**

Start with Round Robin, but aspire to a hash distribution strategy to take advantage of a massively parallel architecture. A distributed table appears as a single table, but the rows are stored across 60 distributions. The rows are distributed with a hash or round-robin algorithm.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Type** | **Great fit for…** | **Watch out if** |
| Replicated | \* Small dimension tables in star schema (<2GB) | \* Many write transactions (insert, upsert, delete, update)  \* You change warehouse units (DWU) and provision frequently |
| Round Robin | \* Temp/Staging Table  No obvious joining key | \* Performance is slow due to data movement |
| Hash | \* Fact Tables  \* Large Dimension Tables | \* The distribution key cannot be updated |

**Index your tables**

Indexing is helpful for reading tables quickly. There is a unique set of technologies that you can use based on your needs:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Type** | **Great fit for…** | **Watch out if** |
| Heap | Temp/Staging Table | \* Any lookup scans the full table |
| Clustered Index | Tables with up to 100 million rows  Large tables (more than 100 million rows) with only 1-2 columns heavily used | \* Used on a replicated table \* You have complex queries involving multiple join and Group By operations \* You make updates on the indexed columns: it takes memory |
| Clustered columnstore index (CGI) (default) | Large tables (more than 100 million rows) | \* Used on a replicated table  \* You make massive update operations on your table |

**Partitioning**

You might partition your table when you have a large fact table (greater than 1 billion rows). In 99 percent of cases, the partition key should be based on date. Be careful to not overpartition, especially when you have a clustered columnstore index.

With staging tables that require ELT, you can benefit from partitioning. It facilitates data lifecycle management. Be careful not to overpartition your data, especially on a clustered columnstore index.

**Incremental load**

If you're going to incrementally load your data, first make sure that you allocate larger resource classes to loading your data. This is particularly important when loading into tables with clustered columnstore indexes. See resource classes for further details.

We recommend using PolyBase and ADF V2 for automating your ELT pipelines into your data warehouse.

**Data Encryption**

How to secure sensitive data in a database in Azure SQL Database with data encryption by using the [Always Encrypted wizard](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/security/encryption/always-encrypted-wizard) in [SQL Server Management Studio (SSMS)](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/ssms/sql-server-management-studio-ssms).

* Create a column master key (CMK).
* Create a column encryption key (CEK).
* Create a database table and encrypt columns.
* Create an application that inserts, selects, and displays data from the encrypted columns.

*MCED — Master Key, Certificate, Encryption & Apply encryption on the DB*

NB: Use the Azure Key Vault, not the Windows Certificate Store, to store the master key. Use the Always Encrypted wizard in SSMS to create Always Encrypted keys.

[GE] You have an Azure SQL database named DB1 that contains a table named Table1. Table1 has a field named Customer\_ID that is varchar(22). You need to implement masking for the Customer\_ID field to meet the following requirements:

- The first two prefix characters must be exposed.

- The last four prefix characters must be exposed.

- All other characters must be masked.

Solution: You implement data masking and use a random number function mask. Does this meet the goal?

**No. Must use Custom Text data masking, which exposes the first and last characters and adds a custom padding string in the middle**

[GE] You have an Azure SQL database that has masked columns. You need to identify when a user attempts to infer data from the masked columns. What should you use?

A. Azure Advanced Threat Protection (ATP)

B. custom masking rules

C. Transparent Data Encryption (TDE)

**D. auditing**

Dynamic Data Masking is designed to simplify application development by limiting data exposure in a set of pre-defined queries used by the application. While Dynamic Data Masking can also be useful to prevent accidental exposure of sensitive data when accessing a production database directly, it is important to note that unprivileged users with ad-hoc query permissions can apply techniques to gain access to the actual data. If there is a need to grant such ad-hoc access, Auditing should be used to monitor all database activity and mitigate this scenario.

[GE] You develop data engineering solutions for a company. A project requires the deployment of data to Azure Data Lake Storage. You need to implement role-based access control (RBAC) so that project members can manage the Azure Data Lake Storage resources. Which three actions should you perform?

**A. Assign Azure AD security groups to Azure Data Lake Storage.**

B. Configure end-user authentication for the Azure Data Lake Storage account.

C. Configure service-to-service authentication for the Azure Data Lake Storage account.

**D. Create security groups in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) and add project members.**

**E. Configure access control lists (ACL) for the Azure Data Lake Storage account.**

Create security groups in Azure Active Directory. Assign users or security groups to Data Lake Storage Gen1 account.

Assign users or security groups as ACLs to the Data Lake Storage Gen1 file system

Exam prep:

Azure SQL Server & SQL Server Data Warehouse (Synapse Analytics)

1. Which SQL option should I choose?
2. Export an Azure SQL database to a BACPAC file. hands-on
3. Learn about how to secure sensitive data in a SQL database with database encryption by using the Always Encrypted wizard. hands-on
4. Experience Azure SQL Database Advanced Threat Protection features & steps to enable it. hands-on
5. Experiment and enable TDE (Transparent Data Encryption) and keep a note on the steps: Formula(memory trick): MCED — Master Key, Certificate, Encryption & Apply encryption on the DB. hands-on
6. Do an experiment using Powershell & Azure cloud shell. hands-on
7. IP firewall rules. hands-on
8. Read about dynamic data masking for Azure SQL Database and Azure Synapse Analytics. Give special attention to the in-built masking functions & their appropriate usages (Default, Credit Card, Email, Random Number, Custom Text)
9. Polybase: Please execute this hands-on experiment multiple times to load the data from ADLS into WH and memorize all the steps in the correct sequence. Formula(Memory trick): MCSFTL — Master, Credential, Source, File, Table, Load(CTAS). Load New York Taxicab dataset hands-on
10. DW performance benchmarking: This example demonstrates DW performance benchmarking and concluded to utilize a methodology of CTAS and partition switching in lieu of UPDATE and DELETE operations wherever possible. Get a full understanding of this fundamental approach. hands-on

# Lesson 11

INGESTION: Azure Databricks

**Azure Databricks** [Azure]



Azure Databricks is an analytics platform optimized for the Microsoft Azure cloud services platform. Databricks is based on Spark, and is integrated with Azure to streamline workflows.

It provides an interactive workspace that enables collaboration between data scientists, data engineers, and business analysts.

Databricks can process data held in many different types of storage, including Azure Blob storage, Azure Data Lake Store, Hadoop storage, flat files, SQL databases, and data warehouses, and Azure services such as Cosmos DB. Databricks can also process streaming data

**Cluster configurations**

Databricks supports three cluster modes: Standard, High Concurrency, and Single Node.

*You cannot change the cluster mode after a cluster is created. If you want a different cluster mode, you must create a new cluster*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Standard** | **High Concurrency** | **Single Node** |
| Single User | Multiple Users |  |
| Terminates automatically after 120 minutes | Does not terminate automatically | Terminates automatically after 120 minutes |
|  |  |  |
| Any language - Python, R, Scala, and SQL | SQL, Python and R |  |
|  | Notebook Isolation |  |

[GE] You plan to create an Azure Databricks workspace that has a tiered structure. The workspace will contain the following three workloads:

- A workload for data engineers who will use Python and SQLA workload for jobs that will run notebooks that use Python, Spark, Scala, and

- SQLA workload that data scientists will use to perform ad hoc analysis in Scala and R

The enterprise architecture team at your company identifies the following standards for Databricks environments:

- The data engineers must share a cluster.

- The job cluster will be managed by using a request process whereby data scientists and data engineers provide packaged notebooks for deployment to the cluster.

- All the data scientists must be assigned their own cluster that terminates automatically after 120 minutes of inactivity. Currently, there are three data scientists.

- You need to create the Databrick clusters for the workloads.

Solution: You create a Standard cluster for each data scientist, a High Concurrency cluster for the data engineers, and a High Concurrency cluster for the jobs.

Does this meet the goal?

**Yes. A high concurrency cluster is a managed cloud resource. The key benefits of high concurrency clusters are that they provide Apache Spark-native fine-grained sharing for maximum resource utilization and minimum query latencies.**

Solution: You create a Standard cluster for each data scientist, a High Concurrency cluster for the data engineers, and a Standard cluster for the jobs. Does this meet the goal?

**No. We would need a High Concurrency cluster for the jobs.**

[GE] You are creating a new notebook in Azure Databricks that will support R as the primary language but will also support Scola and SQL. Which switch should you use to switch between languages?

**A. %<language>**

B. \\[<language>]

C. \\(<language>)

D. @<Language>

You can override the primary language by specifying the language magic command %<language> at the beginning of a cell. The supported magic commands are: %python, %r, %scala, and %sql

Exam prep:

Azure Databricks

1. Learn about the technology choices for batch processing and what is the decision criteria to choose one over the others.
2. ETL using Azure Databricks. Special attention to “Load data into Azure SQL Data Warehouse” hands-on
3. Experiment on different cluster configurations. hands-on

# Lesson 12

Hadoop

A picture containing drawing

Description automatically generatedHadoop was developed to solve the following:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Challenges** | **Solutions** |
| Single central storage | Distributed storage |
| Serial (linear) processing | Map reduce: Parallel processing |
| Lack of ability to process unstructured data | Ability to process every type of data |

Hadoop is an open-source framework that manages big data storage in a distributed way and processes it parallelly. It does this processing and analysis of big data on clusters. The Hadoop technology stack includes related software and utilities including Apache Hive, Apache HBase, Spark, Kafka etc.

Apache Hadoop framework:

**Hadoop Common**

**Hadoop Distributed File System (HDFS)**

**Hadoop YARN**

**Hadoop MapReduce**

Diagram

Description automatically generated

A picture containing drawing

Description automatically generated

Storage unit

HDFS : Specially designed for storing huge datasets in commodity hardware

Master/ name node

-- slave/ data node

-- slave/ data node

-- slave/ data node

Processing unit

Map Reduce: is a programming technique where huge data is processed in a parallel and distributed fashion (data is processed at slave nodes)

Master/ name node

-- slave/ data node

-- slave/ data node

-- slave/ data node

How to install Hadoop (Pseudo-Distributed Mode)

*Practically, you would use something like docker to set this up*

<https://medium.com/@thedsa.in/install-hadoop-3-2-setting-up-a-single-node-hadoop-cluster-22a5754bd9fc>

[1] Create CentOS VM

-- Create Hadoop user

adduser hduser

passwd hduser

usermod -aG wheel hduser

[2] Install Java (CentOS)

<https://www.liquidweb.com/kb/install-java-8-on-centos-7/>

yum -y update

yum install java-1.8.0-openjdk

yum install java-1.8.0-openjdk-headless

[3] Setup SSH

Install OpenSSH Server

sudo yum –y install openssh-server openssh-clients

# start SSH daemon on the openSSH server

sudo systemctl start sshd

sudo systemctl status sshd

[3] Configure SSH key-based Authentication

su – hduser

ssh-keygen -t rsa

cat ~/.ssh/id\_rsa.pub >> ~/.ssh/authorized\_keys

chmod 640 ~/.ssh/authorized\_keys

# test user

ssh localhost

[4] Download and Configure Hadoop

wget http://apachemirror.wuchna.com/hadoop/common/hadoop-3.2.1/hadoop-3.2.1.tar.gz

tar -xvzf hadoop-3.2.1.tar.gz

mv hadoop-3.2.1 hadoop

[5] Configure .bashrc and env variables

update-alternatives --config java

# copy the above path

vim .bashrc

#paste above path

export JAVA\_HOME=/usr/lib/jvm/java-1.8.0-openjdk-1.8.0.191.b12-1.el7\_6.x86\_64/jre/

export HADOOP\_HOME=/home/hduser/hadoop

export HADOOP\_INSTALL=$HADOOP\_HOME

export HADOOP\_MAPRED\_HOME=$HADOOP\_HOME

export HADOOP\_COMMON\_HOME=$HADOOP\_HOME

export HADOOP\_HDFS\_HOME=$HADOOP\_HOME

export HADOOP\_YARN\_HOME=$HADOOP\_HOME

export HADOOP\_COMMON\_LIB\_NATIVE\_DIR=$HADOOP\_HOME/lib/native

export PATH=$PATH:$HADOOP\_HOME/sbin:$HADOOP\_HOME/bin

export HADOOP\_OPTS="-Djava.library.path=$HADOOP\_HOME/lib/native"

source ~/.bashrc

echo $JAVA\_HOME

[6] Configure Hadoop

mkdir -p ~/hadoopdata/hdfs/namenode

mkdir -p ~/hadoopdata/hdfs/datanode

vim $HADOOP\_HOME/etc/hadoop/core-site.xml

vim $HADOOP\_HOME/etc/hadoop/hdfs-site.xml

vim $HADOOP\_HOME/etc/hadoop/mapred-site.xml

vim $HADOOP\_HOME/etc/hadoop/yarn-site.xml

[7] Start Hadoop Cluster

hdfs namenode -format

# the above will give you the hostname (VM name)

# SHUTDOWN\_MSG: Shutting down NameNode at AN-01/45.58.38.202

start-dfs.sh

start-yarn.sh

# run the jps command. You should see 6 services running

jps

[7] Configure Firewall

# OPTIONAL: Enable Firewalld

systemctl enable firewalld

systemctl start firewalld

systemctl status firewalld

# allow connections through firewall

sudo su

firewall-cmd --permanent --add-port=9870/tcp

firewall-cmd --permanent --add-port=8088/tcp

firewall-cmd --reload

Forward ports (~/.ssh/config)

Host AN\*

User hduser

Compression yes

ForwardAgent yes

Host AN-01

HostName 102.37.120.33

# NameNode

LocalForward 0.0.0.0:9870 localhost:9870

# ResourceManager

LocalForward 0.0.0.0:8088 localhost:8088

# NodeManager

LocalForward 0.0.0.0:8042 localhost:8042

# DataNode

LocalForward 0.0.0.0:9864 slocalhost:9864

# DataNode

LocalForward 0.0.0.0:9866 slocalhost:9866

# Lesson 13

INGESTION + STORAGE: Azure Synapse Analytics

**Azure HDInsight** [Azure]



Azure HDInsight is a managed analytics service in the cloud. It is basically an implementation of Hadoop in Azure.

HDInsight is a low-cost cloud solution. It includes Apache Hadoop, Spark, Kafka, HBase, Storm, and Interactive Query.

These enable you to run processing tasks over large amounts of data

HDInsight uses a clustered model, like that of Synapse Analytics. HDInsight stores data using Azure Data Lake storage. Hadoop Map/Reduce uses a simple framework to split a task over a large dataset into a series of smaller tasks over subsets of the data that can be run in parallel, and the results then combined.

**To Query Hadoop supports Pig and HiveQL languages. In Spark, data engineers use Spark SQL.**

HDInsight Cluster types

**Apache Hadoop:** A framework that uses HDFS (storage), YARN (resource management), and a simple MapReduce programming model to process and analyze batch data in parallel.

**Apache Spark:** A parallel processing framework that supports in-memory processing to boost the performance of big-data analysis applications. Spark works for SQL, streaming data, and machine learning   
*This makes Spark about 100 times faster*

**Apache HBase:** A NoSQL database built on Hadoop that provides random access and strong consistency for large amounts of unstructured and semi-structured data–potentially billions of rows times millions of columns

*It's commonly used for search engines, and has automatic failover*

**Microsoft R Server:** A server for hosting and managing parallel, distributed R processes. It provides data scientists, statisticians, and R programmers with on-demand access to scalable, distributed methods of analytics on HDInsight.

**Apache Storm:** A distributed, real-time computation system for processing large streams of data fast. Storm is offered as a managed cluster in HDInsight

**Apache Kafka:** An open-source platform that’s used for building streaming data pipelines and applications. Kafka also provides message-queue functionality that allows you to publish and subscribe to data streams.

**Apache Interactive** In-memory caching for interactive and faster Hive queries

**Query preview**

**Apache Hive**

**LLAP**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| HDInsight Cluster Type | Workload |
| Hadoop | ETL/ELT |
| Storm | Data in Motion / IoT |
| HBase | Transactional Processing |
| Spark -or- R Server with Spark | Data Science / Advanced Analytics |

How to create data lake storage:

1

[1] Create hivescript.hql

Logo

Description automatically generated

DROP TABLE IF EXISTS HiveSampleOut;

CREATE EXTERNAL TABLE HiveSampleOut (clientid string, market string, devicemodel string, state string)

ROW FORMAT DELIMITED FIELDS TERMINATED BY ' '

STORED AS TEXTFILE LOCATION 'S{hiveconf:output}';

INSERT OVERWRITE TABLE HiveSampleOut

SELECT

clientid,

market,

devicemodel,

state

FROM hivesampletable

[2] Create Storage Account

*Not gen 2 so no hierarchical storage needed*

hdinsighthive

-- Add Container (blob)

hdinsight

-- Upload hivescript.hql to blob

[6] Create new linked service

Manage > Linked Service > Data Store

**Azure Blob**

[7] Create new linked service

Manage > Linked Service > Compute

**HDInsight**

*Copy your principal ID and key into here*

-- Azure Storage linked service [6]

-- Cluster Type: Hadoop

-- Cluster Size: Hadoop

*Create Hadoop user*

-- OS Type:

ssh username: hduser

ssh password: <passowrd>

[3] Create App Registration (AAD)  
hdinsighthive.com

-- Create client secret

-- Copy App ID

[4] Add Role to Resource Group  
*Add contributor role to hdinsighthive service principal*

Resource Group > IAM > Add Role Assignment

[5] Create new Data Factory

hivefactory

Icon

Description automatically generated

[8] Create data Pipeline

-- Create “HDInsight” Hive activity

-- HDI Cluser: linkedservice1

-- Script: hdinsight/hivescript.hpl

-- Parameters: auto-fill from script

Output: DRIVER\_NAME://CONTAINER\_NAME@STORAGE\_ACCOUNT.blob.core.windows.net/outputfolder

wasbs://hdinsight@hdinsighthive.blob.core.windows.net/outputfolder

[GE] You are a data engineer implementing a lambda architecture on Microsoft Azure. You use an open-source big data solution to collect, process, and maintain data. The analytical data store performs poorly. You must implement a solution that meets the following requirements:

- Provide data warehousing

- Reduce ongoing management activities

- Deliver SQL query responses in less than one second

You need to create an HDInsight cluster to meet the requirements. Which type of cluster should you create? **Apache Spark**

[GE] You need to develop a pipeline for processing data. The pipeline must meet the following requirements:

- Scale up and down resources for cost reduction

- Use an in-memory data processing engine to speed up ETL and machine learning operations.

- Use streaming capabilities

- Provide the ability to code in SQL, Python, Scala, and R

- Integrate workspace collaboration with Git What should you use?

**A. HDInsight Spark Cluster**

B. Azure Stream Analytics

C. HDInsight Hadoop Cluster

D. Azure SQL Data Warehouse

E. HDInsight Kafka Cluster

F. HDInsight Storm Cluster

Storage & HDInsight

1. Get in-depth knowledge of using Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 for big data requirements. Also, learn about different Hadoop tools discussed in this article.
2. Choose the correct HDInsight Configuration to build open-source analytics solutions. Give special attention to the use cases and get a better understanding of when to use Storm vs Spark etc.

# Lesson 14

STORAGE: Azure Data Lake Storage Gen 2

<https://www.dremio.com/data-lake/azure/>

**Azure Data Lake Storage Gen 2** [Azure]

Icon

Description automatically generatedis a fully managed, elastic, scalable and secure file system that supports HDFS semantics and works with the Apache Hadoop ecosystem. ADLS can store unstructured, semi-structed and structured data. It has no upfront cost (pay-per-use model).

it is a combination of Azure Blob Storage + Azure Data Lake Gen 1.

**Gen 1 Features:**

Azure Data Lake Storage is a Hadoop-compatible data repository that can store any

size or type of data.

**Gen 2 Features:**

- Unlimited scalability

- Cost effective (Pay-per-use model)

- Hadoop compatibility (Manage and access data the same way you would with HDFS)

- Geo-redundant storage

- Zone-redundant storage

- Security support for both access control lists **ACL’s**

- POSIX compliance

- An optimized Azure Blob File System **ABFS** driver (optimized for big data analytics)

Diagram, funnel chart

Description automatically generated

Exam Prep:

Storage

1. Manage the Azure Blob storage lifecycle.
2. Experiment the mentioned example in this post about applying a lifecycle policy. hands-on
3. Learn about Access control in Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2. Pay special
4. attention to Azure AD setup while applying ACLs. hands-on
5. Configure Azure Storage firewalls and virtual networks. hands-on

How to create data lake storage:

1

[1] Create Storage Account

*We use a storage account because ADLS is built on top of blob storage WASB*

adlstorage

-- enable Hierarchical namespace (gen 2)

**Microsoft Azure Storage explorer (Windows/Mac)**[2] Add Container (blob)

images

-- Add new folder

personal

-- Upload file (random local file)

personal

Icon

Description automatically generated

Icon

Description automatically generated

[3] Create new Data Factory

adlsfactory

A picture containing icon

Description automatically generated

[4] Create new SQL Database

adlsdb

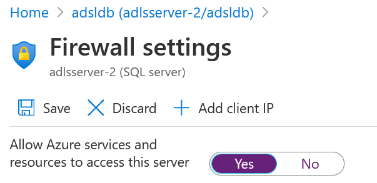
-- Add server

adlsserver

NB: remember to toggle [Azure]

“Allow Azure services and resources to access this server”

-- Add admin user to server



# Lesson 15

PREP & TRAIN: Azure Stream Analytics

[Azure]

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/learn/modules/survey-the-azure-data-platform/8-stream-analytics>

Data engineers use Azure Stream Analytics to process streaming data and respond to data anomalies in real time. You can use Stream Analytics for Internet of Things (IoT) monitoring, web logs, remote patient monitoring, and point of sale (POS) systems.

**Use the declarative Stream Analytics query language to query Azure Stream Analytics**

*Diagram

Description automatically generated*

INGEST*:* configuring data inputs from first-class integration sources. These sources include Azure Event Hubs, Azure IoT Hub, and Azure Blob storage.

Exam Prep:

Azure Stream Analytics

1. Window functions: You must know the practical difference between all the stream analytics windowing functions & their usage (Tumbling, Hopping, Sliding & Session windows). hands-on
2. Learn how to use lookup data in the Azure Stream Analytics in a data streaming pipeline. hands-on
3. Azure Stream Analytics on IoT Edge

# Stream Analytics windowing functions [T.H.S.S.S]

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/stream-analytics/stream-analytics-window-functions>

Timeline

Description automatically generatedIn time-streaming scenarios, performing operations on the data contained in temporal windows is a common pattern. Stream Analytics has native support for windowing functions, enabling developers to author complex stream processing jobs with minimal effort. Tumbling, Hopping, Sliding, Session, and Snapshot windows

Tumbling window functions are used to segment a data stream into distinct time segments and perform a function against them, such as the example below. The key differentiators of a Tumbling window are that they repeat, do not overlap, and an event cannot belong to more than one tumbling window.

Timeline

Description automatically generatedHopping window functions hop forward in time by a fixed period. It may be easy to think of them as Tumbling windows that can overlap and be emitted more often than the window size. Events can belong to more than one Hopping window result set. To make a Hopping window the same as a Tumbling window, specify the hop size to be the same as the window size.

Chart, timeline

Description automatically generatedSliding windows, unlike Tumbling or Hopping windows, output events only for points in time when the content of the window changes. In other words when an event enters or exits the window. So, every window has at least one event. Like Hopping windows, events can belong to more than one sliding window.

Timeline

Description automatically generatedSession window functions group events that arrive at similar times, filtering out periods of time where there is no data. It has three main parameters: timeout, maximum duration, and partitioning key (optional).

Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generatedSnapshot windows groups events that have the same timestamp. Unlike other windowing types, which require a specific window function (such as [SessionWindow()](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/stream-analytics-query/session-window-azure-stream-analytics), you can apply a snapshot window by adding System.Timestamp() to the GROUP BY clause.

[GE] You develop data engineering solutions for a company. You need to ingest and visualize real-time Twitter data by using Microsoft Azure. Which three technologies should you use? Each correct answer presents part of the solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Event Grid topic

**B. Azure Stream Analytics Job that queries Twitter data from an Event Hub**

C. Azure Stream Analytics Job that queries Twitter data from an Event Grid

**D. Logic App that sends Twitter posts which have target keywords to Azure**

E. Event Grid subscription

**F. Event Hub instance**

[GE] You are developing a solution that will stream to Azure Stream Analytics. The solution will have both streaming data and reference data. Which input type should you use for the reference data?

A. Azure Cosmos DB

B. Azure Event Hubs

**C. Azure Blob storage**

D. Azure IoT Hub

*See above diagram*

[GE] You use Azure Stream Analytics to receive Twitter data from Azure Event Hubs and to output the data to an Azure Blob storage account. You need to output the count of tweets during the last five minutes every five minutes. Each tweet must only be counted once. Which windowing function should you use?

A. a five-minute Session window

B. a five-minute Sliding window

**C. a five-minute Tumbling window**

D. a five-minute Hopping window that has one-minute hop

Tumbling window functions are used to segment a data stream into distinct time segments and perform a function against them, such as the example below. The key differentiators of a Tumbling window are that they repeat, do not overlap, and an event cannot belong to more than one tumbling window.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/stream-analytics/stream-analytics-window-functions>

# Lesson 16

Data Processing

Lamda Architecture:

<https://sqlwithmanoj.com/2018/02/16/what-is-lambda-architecture-and-what-azure-offers-with-its-new-cosmos-db/>

Lambda architecture is a data-processing architecture designed to handle massive quantities of data by taking advantage of both batch processing and stream processing methods, and minimizing the latency involved in querying big data.

It is a Generic, Scalable, and Fault-tolerant data processing architecture to address batch and speed latency scenarios with big data and map-reduce. It consists of three layers:

Batch Layer: has a master dataset (immutable, append-only set of raw data) and pre-computes the batch views.

Speed Layer: has Batch views for fast queries.

Service Layer:

Diagram

Description automatically generated

# Lesson 17

Monitoring

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Technology | Monitoring available | Description |
| SQL Database |  |  |
| Azure SQL Database |  | Create a new action group  Use all security operations as a condition. Use all Azure SQL Database servers as a resource *Azure SQL Data Warehouse cache must be monitored* |
| Data Warehouse (Aure Data Lake Gen1) | SqlRequests | **Diagnostic logging**  Configure Azure Data Lake Storage diagnostics to store logs and metrics in a storage account. |
| HDInsight cluster | Ambari REST API | Monitor health of a HDInsight cluster |
|  |  | Cluster-specific management solutions that you can add for Azure Monitor logs |
|  |  |  |

[GE] You manage a process that performs analysis of daily web traffic logs on an HDInsight cluster. Each of the 250 web servers generates approximately 10 megabytes (MB) of log data each day. All log data is stored in a single folder in Microsoft Azure Data Lake Storage Gen 2. You need to improve the performance of the process

**A. Combine the daily log files for all servers into one file**

**C. Move the log files into folders so that each day’s logs are in their own folder**

For Hive workloads, partition pruning of time-series data can help some queries read only a subset of the data which improves performance

[GE] You need to implement diagnostic logging for Data Warehouse monitoring. Which log should you use?

A. RequestSteps

B. DmsWorkers

**C. SqlRequests**

D. ExecRequests

*The Azure SQL Data Warehouse cache must be monitored when the database is being used.*

[GE] Contoso, Ltd. plans to configure existing applications to use Azure SQL Database. When security-related operations occur, the security team must be informed. You need to configure Azure Monitor while minimizing administrative effort. Which three actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**A. Create a new action group to email alerts@contoso.com.**

B. Use alerts@contoso.com as an alert email address.

**C. Use all security operations as a condition.**

**D. Use all Azure SQL Database servers as a resource.**

E. Query audit log entries as a condition.

[GE] You develop data engineering solutions for a company. A project requires the deployment of resources to Microsoft Azure for batch data processing on Azure HDInsight. Batch processing will run daily and must:

- Scale to minimize costs

- Be monitored for cluster performance. You need to recommend a tool that will monitor clusters and provide information to suggest how to scale.

Solution: Monitor clusters by using Azure Log Analytics and HDInsight cluster management solutions. Does the solution meet the goal?

**Yes. HDInsight provides cluster-specific management solutions that you can add for Azure Monitor logs. Management solutions add functionality to Azure Monitor logs, providing additional data and analysis tools. These solutions collect important performance metrics from your HDInsight clusters and provide the tools to search the metrics. These solutions also provide visualizations and dashboards for most cluster types supported in HDInsight. By using the metrics that you collect with the solution, you can create custom monitoring rules and alerts**

[GE] A company has a Microsoft Azure HDInsight solution that uses different cluster types to process and analyze data. Operations are continuous. Reports indicate slowdowns during a specific time window. You need to determine a monitoring solution to track down the issue in the least amount of time. What should you use?

A. Azure Log Analytics log search query

**B. Ambari REST API**

C. Azure Monitor Metrics

D. HDInsight .NET SDK

E. Azure Log Analytics alert rule query

*Ambari is the recommended tool for monitoring the health for any given HDInsight cluster.*

[GE] You are monitoring an Azure Stream Analytics job. You discover that the Backlogged Input Events metric is increasing slowly and is consistently non-zero. You need to ensure that the job can handle all the events. What should you do?

A. Change the compatibility level of the Stream Analytics job.

**B. Increase the number of streaming units (SUs).**

C. Create an additional output stream for the existing input stream.

D. Remove any named consumer groups from the connection and use $default.

[GE] A company uses Azure Data Lake Gen 1 Storage to store big data related to consumer behavior. You need to implement logging. Solution: Use information stored in Azure Active Directory reports. Does the solution meet the goal?

**No. Instead configure Azure Data Lake Storage diagnostics to store logs and metrics in a storage account.**

[GE] A company uses Azure Data Lake Gen 1 Storage to store big data related to consumer behavior. You need to implement logging. Solution: Create an Azure Automation runbook to copy events. Does the solution meet the goal?

**No. Instead configure Azure Data Lake Storage diagnostics to store logs and metrics in a storage account.**

Exam Prep:

1. Understand the SQL auditing features & do a hand-on experiment on who/when & what got accessed from the Azure SQL DB & WH? hands-on
2. Learn about enabling SQL server automatic tuning & give special attention towards the inheritance with tuning options like Force Plan, Create Index & Drop Index. hands-on
3. Read & understand In-Memory technologies that improve performance without increasing the database service tier. hands-on
4. Understand the materialized view design pattern and think about its uses to boost a slow-performing SQL query. hands-on
5. Learn how to enable and configure logging of diagnostics telemetry for Azure SQL databases. Pay special attention to the metric storage options like Azure SQL Analytics, Azure Event Hubs & Azure Storage. hands-on
6. Imbibe ADLS Gen2 performance optimization techniques. Understand file sizing & data organization into folders.
7. Discover Azure data factory monitoring using Azure monitor and think about use cases like last quarter log analytics and find out different actionable trends. hands-on
8. Learn about on-premises HA data gateway cluster to avoid single points of failure and to load balance traffic across gateways in a cluster.
9. Understand the use of Azure Log Analytics to monitor HDInsight clusters. Pay special attention to “Install HDInsight cluster management solutions”. hands-on

# Lesson 18

CosmosDB

Entities by API

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Entity | CosmosDB | SQL | Cassandra | MongoDB | Gremlin | Table |
| Database |  | Database | Keyspace | Database | Database | N/A |
| Container |  | Container | Table | Collection | Graph | Table |
| Item | Azure cosmos item | Document | Row | Document | Node or Edge | Item |

# Misc

[Azure] Data Security

Azure Storage encrypts all data that's written to it. Azure Storage also provides you with fine-grained control over who has access to your data. You'll secure the data by using keys or shared access signatures.

Azure Resource Manager provides a permissions model that uses role-based access control (**RBAC**). Use this functionality to set permissions and assign roles to users, groups, or applications.